

THE CIRCULAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

"MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."—Daniel XII, 4.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

VOL. III.

WILMINGTON, Del. FRIDAY, December 17, 1824.

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THE CIRCULAR,
Is Published every Friday,
AT NO. 97, MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON,
By Robert Porter,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—PAYABLE AT
THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.
—ANY PERSON WHO PROCURES SIX SUBSCRIBERS, AND WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
PAYMENT, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO A COPY.

Political:

President's Message.

The President's Message was received in many places as usual, by express. It occupies more than six columns in the daily papers. As we could not insert the whole without excluding much miscellaneous matter, we have prepared an abstract embracing some of the important facts—After a few introductory observations, the President proceeds to the consideration of our

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1. *With France.*—Our claims to indemnity for spoiliations committed on our commerce by this power during the late wars in Europe have been urged by the Executive, but as yet nothing decisive has been accomplished. It is hoped, however, that the accession of the present king of France will open an opportunity for successful negotiation.

2. *With Great Britain* our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. The trade with the British W. Indies has not been arranged to our satisfaction, but it is hoped that the British Government will ere long consent to place this commerce on a footing of reciprocal advantage.—The Commissioners appointed to adjust the N. E. boundary of the U. S. (between Maine and New Brunswick,) having disagreed in their decision, both governments have consented to establish the line by amicable negotiation. The boundary from the St. Lawrence through the great lakes to Lake Superior has been established by the decision of the Commissioners, and that from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods will probably be settled in the same way in the course of the ensuing year.

3. *With Sweden, Russia, &c.*—Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburgh and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement. A convention has been concluded with Russia for the settlement of important questions in relation to the N. W. coast and its adjoining seas, and will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

4. *With the South American States.*—A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the independent government of Brazil. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself. With all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republic of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister.

NEUTRAL AND BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

We cannot look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed

purpose never to submit to the like in future.

THE TREASURY.

The public finances are in a very flourishing state. When Mr. Monroe came into office in 1817, the public debt amounted to upwards of \$123,000,000. It is now only 79,000,000, having been reduced 44,000,000 in the course of eight years. In ten years more, if nothing extraordinary occurs, the President supposes that the whole will be discharged, leaving all the revenue, after defraying the current expenses of the government, to be expended in internal improvements.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the Harbor of Pres'le, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

We give this part of the message entire, and add our wishes to those of the President, that points of trivial importance may not be permitted to defeat an object dear to the hearts of Englishmen and Americans, and of the friends of humanity throughout the globe.

It is a cause of serious regret that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the 13th day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, have been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or a least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a consideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definite sentiments of Congress may be ascertained.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the Post-office Department will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

After alluding to the enthusiasm with which the General has been every where received, the President says: "His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment is universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character of the American people."

COLONIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

In the following paragraph the President proposes the removal of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and other tribes, to the country bordering on the Rocky mountains. This project does not strike us agreeably. These tribes are now rapidly advancing in every species of improvement, and in a few years, if they are not disturbed, they promise fair to become in every respect equal to white men. If they are removed, every thing is put at risk.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits and especially those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlement, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the children, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parents. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed. N. Y. Obs.

From the Christian Gazette.

ELIAS HICKS.

On reflection we have concluded to insert agreeably to the request of our esteemed correspondent, the conversation had with Elias Hicks, alluded to below.

We are told in the oracles which this man professes to despise, that in the last days scoffers shall abound; Truly it is no breach of christian charity to consider him as not merely a scoffer, but a chief among scoffers, and let those of the young especially, who possess that sort of curiosity which is emphatically, called *itching ears* beware of this enemy of the Bible.

MR. EDITOR—I wish you would, if you can with a clear conscience, publish that letter containing the substance of a conversation between Elias Hicks and Anna Braithwaite. It would gratify many of your readers to know something more of the religious sentiments of a man that appears to be raised up by God to cut up and split up the politico-religious system of the

Quakers. I have read that letter since you apprized us of your omission of it on account of its blasphemous and impious tendency. Yet ought not Philadelphia to know something of the man who in every corner of this city, would dare to speak so impiously of the Supreme Being.

The definition of *impiety* and to *blasphemy*, as given in the "New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language" is of the 1st. *Irreverence to the Supreme Being*, and of the 2nd. *To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God*. Now if the language used by Elias Hicks in that conversation with Anna Braithwaite be not impious and blasphemous, it has, to say the least of it, an *awful squinting* towards it. In a sermon I heard him preach in this city, he verged as near impiety and blasphemy as I would ever wish to see a mortal go. Among many other impious things, he asserted roundly that "predestination was a diabolical work."

Now, sir, I think it would be very hard for any man that believes in the third commandment, which stands in the decalogue, particularly to guard the Person and Attributes of Deity from the lips of impiety and profanity, to shield that man from its curse. The requirements of that commandment are, "The holy and reverent use of God's names, titles, attributes, ordinances, words and works."

And farther, Mr. Editor, I think it is due to a large and respectable party of the Friends in Philadelphia, called the orthodox party; who believe in the Divinity and Atonement of Christ, that the religious views of Elias Hicks should be more known, and not class all the Friends with this soul-destroying errorist. For there is a considerable portion of the better-biblically informed among them, to whom Elias Hicks is as obnoxious as he would be to any of us.

And nothing but their information from THAT BIBLE, which he is endeavouring with all his might to destroy, saves any of them from that gulph which Elias is opening, to swallow them all up.

My heart aches when I think of the destruction he is bringing on the young, by unmooring them from the Bible. Let that go and where shall we anchor? Alas there is no anchorage left us—we are instantly all adrift on the boundless ocean of uncertainty. The experiment of setting the Bible aside, was once fairly tested in France, and what was the consequence? Let the history of the guillotine, and the horrors of La Vendee answer.

And I was very much disappointed hearing Mr. Hicks, in his severe invective against the Bible, as the word of God, *using no argument*, whatever, but merely making round assertions. I supposed from what I had heard of his reasoning powers, that he would have approached the Bible as a logician, and disproved the "miracles and prophecies," recorded there—the excellence and sublimity of the doctrines it inculcates—the harmony subsisting between the parts—the astonishing and miraculous preservation of the scriptures—and the tendency of the whole to promote the present and eternal happiness of mankind, as evinced by the blessed effects, which are invariably produced by a cordial reception and belief of the Bible.—These are all of such a nature as incontestibly prove it to be, indeed, the very "WORD OF GOD." But none of all these arguments for the validity of the Scriptures, as given and inspired of God, did he attack, as a man of reason ought, who would wish to set the Bible aside.

I remember while in the height of his phillippic against the Bible, whilst all the young people in the house seemed to be hanging on his tongue: he used this expression, "what nonsense to run to Scripture for information, I have often got more information in a few minutes sitting on the tail of my plough, meditating and following the light within, than I ever got from Scripture."—A Friend of the orthodox Friends.

Benjamin Osgood, Esq. of Methuen, has been sentenced at Salem in 1400 dollars and costs, for the slandering the character of Miss Sophia W. Bodwell.

Execution!—This day, (Dec. 17) Wellington is to be hung, at Chester, Penn.

POLITICAL.

MESSAGES.—The Message of the President of the United States, an abstract of which we copy into our columns from the N. Y. Observer, is a very able document, and deserves the attentive perusal of every politician.—This is Mr. Monroe's valedictory message, and is, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any of his former communications to Congress.—We have likewise made a condensed extract from the Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of that State.—The latter document will be found to be what some of the Pennsylvania Editors call it, to wit, "a plain business-like composition—not loaded with high-sounding words," &c. Without commenting on the merits of this state paper we submit to our readers the following brief extracts from it:

In the first place he acknowledges the blessings of liberty and peace, and the protection of a Divine Providence—notices the arrival in the U. States of Gen. Lafayette, and expresses a desire that the General may receive some testimony of substantial gratitude of the nation—the means will be for the wisdom of Congress to devise. This desirable result might, perhaps, be promoted by an expression of the wishes of the Legislatures of the respective States of the Union. "A resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, with this object, will receive my most cordial approbation and concurrence."

JUDICIARY.

2. He adverts to the complaints that are frequently made against the delays & difficulties of prosecuting a suit to final judgment; and strongly urges the attention of the legislature to this object.—"In Pennsylvania the ownership of real property is usually tried on the action of ejectment, in which case two verdicts and judgments are required by our laws, to bar the right. It is, indeed, difficult to perceive, why a verdict and judgment should be final and conclusive of the right to a large sum of money and not have the same effect on one acre of land. Policy, and the best interests of the country, require, that real property, particularly, should have a fixed and determined owner. Under this view, the revival, or rather, simplification of the ancient writ of right, would be an improvement on our judicial code."

3. He mentions that the act erecting the district for the city and county of Philadelphia, will expire from and after the 13th of March, 1825; and suggests, whether the addition of two judges to the supreme court would not be attended with advantages, more than equal to the increased expense?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

4. A detailed statement of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the State, will be presented to the legislature. Whenever the practicability of canals in the western section of the State has been fully ascertained, it will be politic to extend the fostering aid of government.

5. The Governor transmitted a report of the Commissioners, appointed to examine 22 locks on the lower section, and 42 locks on the upper section, of the river Schuylkill navigation.

FINANCIAL.—LOAN.

6. He states, that by an estimate it was ascertained that the demands on the treasury would require \$220,000. The whole amount was taken by the bank of Pennsylvania, at an interest of 5 per cent. the state receiving a premium of 8,327 dollars.

EDUCATION.

7. "Liberty itself, without education, is but a precarious blessing."—The Governor observes, that primary schools have been established, and colleges endowed, yet in a manner heretofore, unfortunately, not equal to their wants or necessities. He says "I would respectfully suggest, whether an annual sum, especially appropriated for that purpose, would not in a few years raise a fund equal to the universal diffusion of the elements of education among the children of the republic." And he recommends the American Biographical Dictionary (by T.J. Rogers, of Easton, Pa.) as well worthy of legislative patronage.

AGRICULTURAL.

8. Experience has demonstrated the great advantages of agricultural societies, and it is believed that a further extension of the system, by the establishment of a State In-

stitution, with a small annual appropriation would greatly assist the labors of that valuable portion of our citizens.

STATE PENITENTIARIES.

9. As the State Penitentiaries, now erecting in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are constructed upon the principle of solitary confinement, it is submitted, whether a revision of the Penal Code will not be absolutely necessary.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

10. There is nothing more interesting than the perfect security of the elective franchise. In some parts of the State, frauds are practised; to prevent which the Governor recommends voting on one, instead of several pieces of paper. Betting on elections should, in the opinion of the Executive, disqualify a voter, for the time being.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

11. The Governor states, that a practice of deferring the passage of important bills, until near the close of the session of the legislature, has heretofore too much prevailed; and suggests whether some means might not be devised to lessen this accumulation of business.

STATE DEBT.

12. The Commonwealth is indebted one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars—\$1,530,000 of which is reimbursable between the years of 1834 and 1841—When the remainder of the debt, amounting to \$320,000, will be called for, is altogether uncertain, consisting of appropriations heretofore made, for various public objects. The annual expense of government is \$310,000—States' revenue about \$340,000; surplus \$30,000, which sum is insufficient to meet additional appropriations—and the continuation of the present system will find the Commonwealth, in 1834, '39, and '41, in no better, but a worse situation to meet her engagements, than she is at present. To avoid a perpetual debt other measures than annual loans, must be devised: we have now a choice of evils, a perpetual debt, or a provision for raising additional revenue.—A revision of the laws relative to county rates and levies, part of the money raised to be applied to the use of the Commonwealth, might supply the means of supporting the credit of the State.

THE QUACK BILL.—RETURNED.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, returned, accompanied with his objections, to the House of Representatives of that State, the bill originated in that House last session, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, within this Commonwealth."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following officers were elected, viz: In SENATE, Gen. Wm. Marks, Jr., *Speaker*—John De Pui, *Clerk*—H. W. Snyder, *Assistant Clerk*—Wm. Shannon, *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Robert Dickey, *Door-keeper*.

In THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dr. Joel B. Sutherland, *Speaker*—Francis R. Shunk, *Clerk*—Nathaniel P. Hobart, *Assistant Clerk*—James Smith, *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas Wallace, *Door-keeper*.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Members are nearly all present.—The Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain of the House.

Agreeably to a resolution, adopted unanimously, General La Fayette was received, in the Senate, on Thursday, with the honours which he deserves. Of his reception, the N. Intelligencer says:—

"It was a scene of simple but imposing dignity. LA FAYETTE is the only man who ever was, in his personal capacity, publicly received by the Senate of the United States. General WASHINGTON, in all the brightness of his fame, and all the plenitude of his popularity, invested, besides, with the dignity of the Presidential office, when he came to the Senate, by appointment, to consult respecting a Treaty, was, indeed, received by them standing, uncovered, as in the present case, but even he was not attended and introduced, as LA FAYETTE has been, by a Committee of the most venerable members of the Senate. On his introduction, the good old General was received as a brother, rather than as a stranger—as one of a loving family, come from a distant shore, after a long and weary absence, to revisit the friends of his youth. The respect which has been shown to him here, since he arrived among us, is great, but it was all due. No parallel case can ever occur. What has been done cannot be brought into precedent; and there is no danger, in

paying respect to this worthy man, that we shall incur the charge of adulation or man-worship."

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Dec. 14.

It will be recollected that, at the last Session of Congress, a loan of Five Millions of Dollars, at an interest of four and a half per cent. was authorized to be raised, to be applied to the payment of the six per cent. stock of the year 1812. This loan was yesterday taken by the Bank of the United States, at par. By this operation, a clear saving to the United States is effected of 75,000 dollars a year.

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1823, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners, 3,736, and that of half pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the 3d class, none. The annual amount of Pensions to the first class is \$1,337,316, to the second \$298,000, to the third, \$9,876.

The number of Military Bounty Land Warrants issued, up to the 22d of November, 1824, is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

FLORIDA.—From St. Mark's in Florida, we learn that the Legislative Council met a few weeks ago. All the members were present except Dr. SIMMONS, who declined accepting the appointment. Governor DUVAL was at St. Mark's attending to the Indians, who were assembled there, and were waiting for the arrival of Hicks, one of the chiefs, with his party. The Governor had sent his message to the Council from Saint Mark's, business preventing his leaving that place to deliver it himself.

Fellow Citizens: The Almighty has vouchsafed to preserve the Greek nation during another campaign, from the fangs of a ruthless and sanguinary foe. The undersigned offer to receive donations from every part of the United States, for the purchase of the steam ship *Fulton*; which vessel will be sent to the Greeks, as soon as a sufficient sum is collected. All donations will be received by Charles Wilkes, Esq. at the Bank of New York, in Wall street.

WILLIAM BAYARD,
CHARLES WILKES,
CHARLES KING,
JONATHAN GOODHUE.

New-York, Dec. 6. 1824.

RELIGIOUS.

MISSIONARY.

Mr. Fisk's Letter.—We omit some articles, says the Philadelphia Recorder, which were intended for this week's paper, in order to insert the interesting letter of Mr. Fisk, one of the Palestine missionaries, to the editor of the New-York Observer. It will be particularly interesting to many of our readers, especially in this city, because the Roman Catholic priest, (Rev. Mr. Cooper,) who is the principal subject of the letter, has been well known among us. In reference to that part of the letter which alludes to the Rev. Mr. Barber, we have it in our power to correct the error of priest Cooper. We had the pleasure of being some time under the rod of this same Mr. Barber, while we were endeavouring to drink (we are not able to say deep,) of that spring of knowledge which sent forth its streams from a certain Academy in Connecticut, not an immeasurable distance from New Haven. Mr. Barber did not remain in this academy any great length of time, but retired, not, we believe, to Claremont, (N. H.) but to some place in the state of New-York. This, however, is of no importance, but instead of receiving 4000 dollars per annum, as priest Cooper states, his income, as we always understood, both as a preacher and teacher, was limited in the most uncomfortable degree, so that in his change from the Episcopal to the Roman Catholic Church, he rather bettered his temporal condition, for he ensured for himself a support, and for his wife a situation in a nunnery. He was esteemed a good scholar, but was of a very morose and un-

social disposition. He had always, even while discharging the duties of an Episcopal Clergyman, looked with too favourable an eye on the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, and at last, openly joined her communion. We believe he was a pious, well-meaning, but a weak man.

Below will be found a letter from Mr. Fisk, one of the American Missionaries in Palestine, written in reply to an article, which we copied into our paper more than a year ago, from the Richmond Literary and Evangelical Magazine, on the subject of the "intellectual character of our clergy." We do not believe that there is any real difference of opinion between Mr. Fisk and the writer of the article in question. In estimating the qualifications of a clergyman, both would doubtless say, of piety as Demosthenes said of action in the orator, "It must be the first thing, the second thing, and the third thing;" but after all it is not the only thing. Learning is also of prime importance. Other things being equal, the most learned man will be the most useful man. Learning and piety ought not to be arrayed against each other. The most cultivated intellect may be united with the most pious heart. The angel Gabriel is as holy and worships as devoutly as any of the inferior spirits that surround the throne.

N. Y. Obs.

LETTER FROM THE REV. PLINY FISK, MISSIONARY IN PALESTINE.

To one of the Editors of the New-York Observer.
Beyroot, June 10, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR,

Though I am removed from my native country, yet I feel a lively interest in the accounts I receive, from time to time, of what is going on there. The measures that are adopted, the questions that are agitated, the subjects that are discussed, all interest me, and often the more in consequence of my absence, and my acquaintance with foreigners. Reading our periodical publications with men of other countries, has often led me to take new views of the character, customs, government and religion of my countrymen. I have read with mingled emotions an article in No. 16 of your paper, extracted from the Richmond Evangelical Magazine, "on the intellectual character of our clergy." The perusal of this article has led me to wish that a subject of much importance to the churches at home and to missions abroad, might be presented to the public in a different light. I have neither the time nor the ability to do, what I wish some one would do in this respect. But I wish to present a few hints for the consideration of yourself and your readers.

Need I say that nothing is farther from my heart than the wish to diminish the efforts that are making to improve "the intellectual character of our clergy?" If such a remark be necessary, I make it with the utmost sincerity. But I could wish that the impression might be made more fully and more practically on the minds of all, who are concerned in preparing young men for the ministry, that it is eminent holiness rather than highly cultivated intellect, which God has honored and still honors with success in his service.

It is said, in favor of teaching young men literature and the sciences preparatory to the ministry, that the apostles themselves were trained, three years at least, in the school of Christ, before they received their last commission. True, but what sort of training was that? What did they learn in the school of Christ? grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy or the fine arts? Was not their time spent rather in a practical study of religion, in learning humility, self-denial, patience, zeal, faith and love, in learning to pray, and preach and suffer? What does this prove then, if not that moral, religious, spiritual culture, training discipline are the proper preparatives for the Christian ministry?

The same thing is forcibly taught in what Paul has said about the qualifications for the sacred office: "A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous, not a novice, not self-willed, not soon angry, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate, holding fast the faithful word, as he hath been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers." Now what impression is all this calculated to make on the mind, unless it be this, that Paul's great anxiety was, that the men who were introduced into the ministry should be, not men who had only read attentively the Greek classics, or studied the different philosophical systems of the

age, or become acquainted with the whole circle of human learning, but men whose hearts had been renewed by the Holy Spirit, and whose character and habits had been formed to practical godliness and holy living; men who had made more than ordinary attainments in Christian experience, and were thus "able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith they themselves are comforted of God." Really then it does seem to me that the question, when we contemplate the prospects of the church, is not, how many well educated ministers are there? but, how many *evangelical* ministers are there? Not how many who have received the honors of a college, but how many who have received the spirit of Christ? Not how many are able "to conduct a class of grammar boys through Caesar's Commentaries," or through Homer's Iliad, but how many are able and disposed faithfully to warn the wicked, guide the inquiring and comfort the afflicted?

Permit me here to ask whether the American Education Societies have not, in this respect, fallen into a dangerous mistake? In estimating the number of competent ministers, the question has been decided by the degree of education and intellectual culture possessed by the individual; & consequently, Arminians with all their frigid formality, and Arians and Socinians with all their infidelity, have been enumerated as competent ministers, while many, very many unlearned men who know the truth as it is in Jesus, and preach it faithfully and successfully, though perhaps awkwardly, are rejected as unworthy to be enumerated among the ministers of Christ. Would Paul have made a classification and report the number of competent ministers, or to examine candidates for the ministry, what questions would he have asked? "Is the man learned?" or "Is he holy?" "Is he eloquent?" or "Is he blameless?" "Is he a persevering student and a man of cultivated taste?" or "Does he hold fast the faithful word?" "Has he a classical style?" or "Is he not greedy of filthy lucre?" "Does he know Algebra?" or "Is he a lover of hospitality?" "Can he calculate an eclipse?" or "Can he govern his own house well?" If an Education Society wishes to inform the public how many ministers there are in the country, who have had a liberal education, let them do so. But if they wish to let the public know how many ministers there are who possess the essential and indispensable qualifications for the work, let them judge of characters and qualifications by the principles and precepts of the Gospel. Since leaving America I have had frequent opportunity to converse with English Christians, and the subject of conversation has often been the religious prospects of our respective countries. A pious churchman tells me with the liveliest joy, not that unprecedented efforts are making to improve the intellectual character of their clergy, but that the number of evangelical ministers is rapidly increasing both in the established church and among dissenters. All the English Christians with whom I have conversed, have made their classification of the clergy on this principle, and their question has been, "How many ministers are there who truly preach the Gospel?"

I have neither the time nor the books requisite for a particular examination of Ecclesiastical History, in reference to this subject. The results of a thorough and impartial investigation would not fail to be interesting. We should be glad to know how far learned and how far unlearned men were employed in maintaining and propagating evangelical truth during the three first centuries,—among the Waldenses and Albigenses, and in England and on the continent, at the time of the Reformation and at subsequent periods, and in spreading the Gospel among Pagans in more modern times. The results of such an investigation would probably show us that learning, when truly consecrated to the cause of truth, has been rendered a great blessing to the church. But, unless I greatly mistake, we should see at the same time that "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise: and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." We should say, as the result, that the success of the ministry depends, not on the degree of learning, but on the degree of faithfulness and zeal, which is brought to the work. The great body of Moravian, of Baptist and Methodist missionaries have gone into the field unlearned men. But when or where has the church ever seen better soldiers or more glorious successes?

For my own part I shall consider the prospects of usefulness for our ministers and missionaries as brightened just in proportion as I see an increase of evangelical holiness and well-directed zeal, and that too whether the time of preparatory study be prolonged or shortened, and whether the standard of classical learning be elevated or depressed. If the churches do not guard well against the *pride of human learning*, they have reason to fear that God will give them some awful lessons on the subject, that he may "stain the pride of all glory, and bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth." Facts have shown and continue to show abundantly, that "the world by wisdom knows not God;" a man must be taught to know him "not with wisdom of words," but "by the foolishness of preaching." Every time I turn my thoughts to the present system of education in its different branches, I feel fully persuaded that as the millennium approaches and the world is prepared for its commencement, there will be a great change in the whole system of education. Youth will be treated more as if they were moral and immortal beings, will be educated with a more direct reference to the conscience and the heart; with a view to give them correct principles of action, rather than mere speculative notions, for the purpose of making them good rather than great.

Americans generally are in no danger of thinking too highly of foreign nations and foreign institutions, in comparison with their own. Yet if I do not mistake, they often do this, in particular cases, to answer some special purpose. A circular was once prepared for an Education Society, in which the writer stated, that no Christian country on earth was so destitute of religious instructors, as the United States. He was led to this conclusion by comparing the number of Ecclesiastics in America, and in other countries. But he ought to have known that, in most foreign countries, the great body of those who are called Ecclesiastics, have no title whatever to be called religious instructors, being neither able nor disposed to teach. The author of the article which I mentioned at the beginning of my letter, seems to think that the clergy of the United States, "for literary and scientific acquirements, classical taste, and intellectual force," will not bear comparison with the clergy of other countries, nor with men of other professions in our own country.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE CIRCULAR.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

With respect to the *Presidential Election* we have received no additional information since our last—except, that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun obtained the 11 Electoral votes of S. Carolina.—Calhoun is elected Vice President.

A writer over the signature of "Penn," in the last *Berean*, a rank Unitarian print of this place, has undertaken to prove that black is white; or in other words—that Elias Hicks holds the doctrines—of the fall of man—the Divinity and Atonement of Jesus Christ—and that the Scriptures are divinely inspired. And this he does too, in the face of Hicks' own statements, as contained in the Documents inserted in this and the preceding numbers of the *Circular*. We apprehend that Elias will not thank this officious meddling for his pains, in endeavoring to prove that which he appears so anxious to disprove, throughout his writings. To any person, capable of understanding plain English, we think the documents are too plain to need comment. And he who reads them candidly, and does not pronounce E. H. to be as opposite to a Christian as Tom Paine, we envy him not his discernment.

ELIAS HICKS—ANOTHER LETTER.

As it does not seem probable, from present appearances, and his still extensive popularity, that this erroneous man will be excluded from his society, or removed from the ministry; and as there is reason to fear, therefore, that he will still be permitted to insinuate his poison thro' the country: it seems proper to put other denominations on their guard against him and all his followers. Did he stand alone, in his doctrines, it would be not worth while, yea would do injury to notice him. But as his sentiments are probably the prevailing opinions of the larger portion of his own society, now more fully brought to light; as he is probably more guarded when preaching to mixed congregations, than when writing a systematic doctrinal Letter to one whom he counted as a disciple, it seems proper to make these his deliberate statements as public as possible.

In Wilmington and the adjacent parts of Delaware and Pennsylvania, he has long been all but worshipped;—placed often on a par with the chief of the Apostles, and even with——, whom

we view it as almost blasphemy to name in connexion with such a character. His sentiments, are evidently the sentiments of the Society in this region—yea, the leaders here boast that nine tenths of the society agree with Hicks! Are the public aware of this?

That his Letter to Dr. Shoemaker, published in our 30th, No. was a plain statement of his opinions, and that those opinions are not new, is evident from another Letter of his, (now before us,) to W. B. J.—dated First month, 15, 1820. The Letter has been published in N. York, Philad. & Baltimore, with notes by the Publisher. In it he speaks of Jesus Christ as the *Messiah of the Jews only*—that his death was a *redemption for that nation only*; that God never sent his Son into the world on purpose to suffer death any more than he did the other martyrs. That if the Apostle Paul had forbid our women to preach, it would have been irrational, and he would not have admitted it as sound doctrine, &c. But let the reader judge for himself. The following are Extracts:

"I don't admire at the difficulties thou hast had to encounter, in regard to the *mode of redemption generally held by professing Christians, as being effected by the death, or outward dying, of Jesus Christ upon the outward, wooden, cross*. This, as it regards the redemption of the immortal soul from the bondage of sin, I consider a vulgar error, that came in with the apostasy, from primitive Christianity."

"The redemption effected by this outward offering would only, according to the true analogy of things, be a redemption of the outward bodies. For as, under the legal dispensation, there were many legal institutions, that were binding upon the people of Israel, and upon no other people; and a breach of these produced legal crimes, to which penalties were attached, and those inflicted on the bodies of the Israelites—Now I consider that the offering of the body of Jesus Christ, on the outward cross, applied only, as a matter of redemption, to the Israelites, redeeming them from the curse of that covenant, and the penalties attendant on every breach thereof. And this outward redemption was the top stone of that figurative dispensation, as by it that dispensation, with all its legal rites, and ceremonies, was abolished and done away."

"Thence the Jews would no longer be guilty of any of those legal crimes, as the law that enjoined those legal rites was dead, and done away, by the outward death of their Messiah."

"Why shouldst thou think it cruel, or painful, that God sent his son into the world, and when in the world, permitted him to suffer death, by the hands of wicked men, when history informs us that many thousands of righteous men, and women, have, by the permission of the Almighty, been persecuted to death, by wicked men? Yet nevertheless we do not believe that God sent any of these into the world purposely to suffer death, in the cruel way they did, by the cruel power of the wicked. Neither do I believe that God sent Jesus Christ into the world, purposely to suffer death, in the way he did, any more than all them."

"For I do not believe that God created any rational being, and sent him into the world to suffer death for other men, because they were wicked, and he was righteous. But that it was the righteousness of all these, that aggravated the wicked, and was the procuring cause of their hatred and vengeance toward them, when they cruelly persecuted them to death."

"But their sufferings were entirely opposite to, and inconsistent with, the purpose and will of God. For if it was not the perpetrators of these dreadful crimes, and most atrocious deeds, would all stand justified in his sight?"

"Hence we conclude that God never sent his Son Jesus Christ, nor any of his rational creation, purposely into the world to suffer death by cruel men; but only, in his free and voluntary choice, to attend to, and do his holy will, in all things; and thereby glorify and enjoy him. Which all agree to be the chief end and design of man's creation."

"And no doubt had the Israelites all been faithful to that outward covenant, given them through Moses, they would all have been prepared to receive their Messiah in the way of his coming, as did those who believed on him. And by which the end of his coming would have been much more fully answered. As all Israel then, like the disciples of Jesus Christ, would as willingly as they, have passed from the Old, and entered cheerfully into the New Dispensation."

"Hence no suffering, no crucifixion, no death of Jesus Christ, would have taken place; but when his ministry on earth was finished, by fulfilling the law, and abolishing

that outward covenant, and turning the minds of the people to the law written in the heart, by a life of perfect righteousness and self denial, he had introduced his disciples into the gospel, he would, like Enoch and Elijah, have been translated, without suffering the pains of death."

"The doctrine of the Trinity, as held by many professing Christians, I also consider a weak and vulgar error. That of three distinct persons in one God."

"And this I have no doubt will be thy case in what Paul says of women's keeping silence in the churches, as also in some other respects. For I apprehend if Paul had said what we find recorded in 1 Corinthians, xiv. 34, 35, and Timothy, ii. 11, 12, that he had no allusion to their preaching or prophesying in them. And if he had, we have no right, nor reason at all, to admit it as sound doctrine, as it contradicts a number more of his own doctrines, on that point, (as also the general testimonies of Scripture,) which are much more rational, clear, and plain. As may be seen in his Epistle to the Romans, xiv. ch. Phillipians, iv. 3. 1 Corinthians, xi. 5 to 13. And Paul assures us that male and female are both one in Christ. That is when they become real Christians, of whom Christ is the head."

"Also under the law there were prophetesses, as well as prophets, and the diffusion of the spirit, in the latter day, as prophesied by Joel, was equally on sons and on daughters, and servants and handmaids. And to believe otherwise is irrational, and inconsistent with the Divine attributes; and would impeach the Almighty with partiality and injustice to one half of his rational creation. Therefore, in my belief, it would be wrong to admit it, although asserted in the most plain and positive manner, by men or angels."

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Liberty.—The Synod of Philadelphia some time since engaged to found a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The sum requisite for this purpose is twenty five thousand dollars. To make up this amount, contributions were made in this city to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars, most of which was subscribed in the space of two weeks. Nearly five thousand dollars were furnished in the same time by contributors in Baltimore. It is with great pleasure that we record some of the munificent donations to this laudable fund.

Solomon Allen,	\$3000 00
Silas E. Weir,	2000 00
Alexander Henry,	1600 00
William Brown,	1000 00
Robert Ralston,	1000 00

During the past month a Scholarship was endowed by Robt. Gosman, Esq. of Dutchess County, New York, by the donation of \$2500. The same sum, (as was lately mentioned) was bequeathed for a similar purpose by Benjamin Smith, Esq. of Elizabethtown, N. J. A. C.

From an English Paper.

Pulmonary Consumption.—In the incipient, and, indeed, in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint, the inhaling of the fumes arising from the burning of a composition, the basis of which is supposed to be common tar, has been of singular utility. A Mr. Timewell, of Poole, Dorsetshire, has employed it with extraordinary success; the *modus operandi* he thus explains—"The first symptoms of this horrid disease are generally accompanied by an irritation which arises from the excoriation of that beautiful and delicate structure, the lining of the air tubes, which no medicine can possibly reach; these excoriations aggravated by the cough, gradually degenerate into open and destructive ulcers, whereas the fumigation coming in immediate contact with these excoriations, or, perhaps, small ulcers, it heals them, the cough ceases, the patient gains strength, and ultimately recovers."

The time having elapsed for which I engaged as Agent of the Colonization Society, all correspondence on that subject will hereafter be addressed to Mr. Gurley, the Agent at Washington.

E. AYRES.

Dec. 13.

Married.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening the 9th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Mr. SAMUEL HAYES, of Cecil county, Maryland, to Miss ANN B. WARRINGTON, of this Borough.

On Monday evening 13th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES RICE to Miss MARY ANN VIRTUE, all of this Borough.

Poet's Corner.

"To awake the soul by tender strokes of art—
"To raise the genius, and to mend the heart."

From the Connecticut Mirror.

JERUSALEM.

The following paragraph from the Mercantile Advertiser, suggested the lines below it:

The following intelligence from Constantinople is of the 11th ult.—"A severe earthquake is said to have taken place at JERUSALEM, which has destroyed great part of that city, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulchre to ruins from top to bottom."

Four lamps were burning o'er two mighty graves—
Godfrey's & Baldwin's—Salem's Christian Kings—
And holy light glanc'd from Helena's naves,
Fed with the incense which the Pilgrim brings—
While thro' the pannell'd roof, the cedar flings
Its sainted arms o'er choir and roof and dome,
And every porphyry-pillar'd cloister rings
To every kneeler there its "welcome home,"
As every lip breathes out, "O Lord thy kingdom come."

A mosque was garnish'd with its crescent moons,
And a clear voice call'd Musselmans to prayer.
There were the splendors of Judea's thrones—
There were the trophies which its conquerors wear;
All but the truth, the holy truth, was there:—
For there, with lip prophane the crier stood,
And him from the tall minaret you might hear
Singing to all whose steps had thither trod,
That worse was misunderstood, "There is no God but God."

Hark! did the Pilgrim tremble as he kneel'd!
And did the turban'd Turk his sins confess!
Those mighty hands, the elements that wield—
That mighty power that knows to curse or bless,
Is over all—and, in whatever dress
His suppliants crowd around him—He can see
Their heart, in city or in wilderness,
And probe its core, and make its blindness see
That He is very God, the only Deity.

There was an earthquake once that rent thy fane,
Proud Julian; when, (against the prophecy
Of Him who liv'd, and died, and rose again,
"That one stone on another should not lie,")
Thou would'st rebuild that Jewish Masonry
To mock the eternal word.—The earth below
Gush'd out in fire; and from the brazen sky,
And from the boiling seas such wrath did flow,
As saw not Shinar's plain, nor Babel's overthrow.

Another earthquake comes. Dome, roof & wall
Tremble; and headlong to the grassy bank
And in the muddied stream the fragments fall,
While the rent chasin spread its jaws & drank,
At one huge draught, the sedement, which sank
In Salem's drained goblet. Mighty Power,
Thou whom we all should worship, praise & thank
Where was thy mercy in that awful hour,
When hell mov'd from beneath, & thine own hea-
ven did lour?

Say, Pilate's palace—say, proud Herod's towers,
Say, gate of Bethlehem, did your arches quake?
Thy Pool, Bethesda, was it fill'd with showers?
Calm Gihon, did the jar thy waters wake?
Tomb of thee, Mary—Virgin—did it shake?
Glow'd thy bought field, Acedema, with blood?
Where were the shud'rings Calvary might make?
Did sainted Mount Moriah send a flood,
To wash away the spot where once a God had
stood!

Lost Salem of the Jews—great sepulchre,
Of all profane and of all holy things,
Where Jew and Turk and Gentile yet concur
To make thee what thou art! Thy history brings
Thoughts mix'd of joy and woe. The whole earth
With the sad truth which He has prophesied [rings
Who would have shelter'd with his holy wings
Thee and thy children. You his power defied:
You scourg'd him while he liv'd, and mock'd him
as he died.

There is a star in the untroubled sky
That caught the first light which its Maker made,
It led the hymn of other orbs on high,
'Twill shine when all the fires of heaven shall fade.
Pilgrims at Salem's porch be that your aid!
For it has kept its watch on Palestine!
Look to its holy light, nor be dismay'd,
Though broken is each consecrated shrine,
Though crush'd and ruin'd all—which men have
call'd divine.

Note to the verses.—Godfrey & Baldwin were the first Christian Kings at Jerusalem. The Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the great, built the Church of the Sepulchre, on Mount Calvary. The walls are of stone, and the roof of cedar. The 4 lamps which light it are very costly. It is kept in repair by the offerings of Pilgrims who resort to it. The Mosque was originally a Jewish Temple. The Emperor Julian undertook to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem at very great expense, to disprove the prophecy of our Saviour, as it was understood by the Jews: but the work and the workmen were destroyed by an earthquake. The pools of Bethesda and Gihon—the tomb of the Virgin Mary and of King Jehosaphat, the pillar of Absalom—the tomb of Zachariah, and the campo sancto, or holy field which is supposed to have been purchased with the price of Judas' treason, are, or were lately the most interesting parts of JERUSALEM.

A weekly paper in the French language has been lately commenced in the City of New-York—Price \$2 per quarter.

SUMMARY.

FROM HAYTI.—By the packet Margaret, the editors of the N. York evening Post have received letters from Port au Prince of the 27th Oct. in which it is said that the utmost consternation prevailed at Hayti, in consequence of an apprehension that war was inevitable with France. "Every face here, (says the writer) almost speaks despair.—Times are so precarious, that vessels do not venture to come here; and there is a great suspension of business, which a few months ago was flourishing. All the merchants are endeavouring to send their property away as fast as possible, having fears that the President will lay an embargo on all that are in port."

In addition to the above the Evening Post of Monday says: "We have perused an official communication by B. Inginac, Brigadier General and Secretary to his Excellency the President of Hayti, dated Oct. 29th, from which it appears that the government entertained no apprehension as to the result, should the French be so inconsiderate as to attempt a landing. He says—'Decided as we are to comport ourselves with all possible moderation, we have well founded hopes that nothing will hereafter occur to disturb our domestic or foreign tranquility; but if an erroneous and cruel policy should bring on our shores aggression and war, we entertain no fear about the result of a new contest; we possess in energy, in mind, and in physical strength every thing that can guarantee the enjoyment of our National Independence.—Our laws are based upon liberal republican principles—upon liberty and equality; nor ought all that our detractors can advance to the contrary, shake the faith of our friends.'"

Emigration to Hayti.—It must be gratifying to those who think they see in the emigration to this fine Island of our coloured population, an alternative for the evils which their sojourn among us occasions, to know, that in all respects the President Boyer has fulfilled the conditions he offered to those who might seek his protection. It must also be encouraging to the coloured people to be assured, that they are bound on a safer ground. We make these remarks after reading a letter dated Oct. 22d, from Gen. Inginac, Secretary of State in Hayti, in reply to one from a resident in N. York, written to recommend to his protection a respectable coloured man who went out in one of the late ships to settle in the island. Finding him of good character, and worthy of the recommendations he was the bearer of, the Secretary of State had given him an employment under government worth \$300 per annum, which he says will be continued to him whilst he shall faithfully discharge his duties.—N. Y. American.

The House of Representatives of the U. States does not proceed to open and count the votes for President and Vice President, till February next. In the election by the House of Rep. each state has one vote.

It is reported that a director of one of the banks at Lancaster, Pa. has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged indorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals, to the amount of seventy thousand dollars! [York Gazette.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee have opened a subscription among the Masons of that state, for the purpose of raising a monument over the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon. The Lodges throughout the Union are invited to co-operate.

MURDER.—The body of a person supposed to be Francis Baker, the editor of the Mississippian, published at Natchez, was found on the evening of the 8th inst, in Mason county Kentucky, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and several large wounds on his head. A few days previous a pair of saddle bags were found with both ends cut open, supposed to have belonged to the deceased.—A citizen of Mason county has been apprehended on suspicion of being the murderer.

Captain Partridge, of the Vermont Military Academy, has been robbed of \$1700, by a thief who entered his house at a window, by means of a ladder, rifled his trunk of the money, and has escaped.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Major Henry has discovered a passage through the rocky mountains, by which loaded waggons can reach the waters of the Colombia river. The route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clarke, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

From the Buffalo Journal, Nov. 23.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday last, as two men were returning from Canada, in a skiff, laden with apples and cider, a short distance above Niagra Falls, they were forced by the current into the rapids, above the cataract, where the boat was upset, and they were hurried into the awful gulf below! The bodies of the sufferers have not been found. One barrel of cider was taken out below the Falls, uninjured; but the skiff was literally in fragments. We have not been able to learn the names of the unfortunate individuals.

Canton, Nov. 18.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the 14th inst. two young men, sons of Mr. Henry Sower of Franklin township, in this county, went out to hunt Deer. After some time one of them perceiving something through the bushes, which he supposed to be a deer—fired, and on approaching the spot found his brother a lifeless corpse! Repository.

Telescope.—The great refracting Telescope made by Professor Fraunhofer, for the observatory of the Prussian University at Corpat, is now placed in St. Saviour's church at Munich. This immense instrument exceeds, both in length and diameter, the great reflecting telescope of Herschel. Its length is 160 Paris inches, and its diameter ten.

The following letter was sent to Capt. Rearick, by Ferdinand Hartman, who lately committed suicide at New Orleans. He had recently arrived from St. Louis in the steam boat Lawrence. A New Orleans paper says that it was understood he had lost a beloved wife in Germany about ten years previous, and he had resolved to dispel care by travelling, and with that view came to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1824.—Dear Sir:—The high esteem I have conceived for your liberal and humane character, makes me presume that you will pay an indulgent regard to the wishes of a dying man. The suicide I am about to commit, and for which I ask pardon of God and man, is the consequence of my utter contempt for life, of which I am so tired, that I cannot find the least inducement to endure it any longer. I leave you, my dear captain Rearick, the whole of my small personal property I have with me, on condition that you see me decently buried and pay my funeral expenses, which I wish to be as moderate as possible. You will find in my pocket book \$490 in bills, and nearly \$30 in silver, at the bottom of my trunk; out of this sum please to give one hundred dollars to Mr. L. C. Manson, and a like sum to Dr. C. Stewart, my fellow passengers in your boat from St. Louis to this place. If they wish to choose some article of my wearing apparel as a keepsake from me, please let them have it. I likewise beg you to give fifty dollars to Mr. Elkins, at whose hotel I am now staying. Farewell forever. FERD. HARTMAN.

Capt. Rearick, commanding steam boat Lawrence, presently in New Orleans.

THE CONTRAST.—We publish the following extract, as a proud example of that purity of mind, and stern spirit of morality, which distinguished the public and private life of George Washington. Among all the proclamations, and official acts of the military men on the present day, of those who have done the state service, as well as of those who have only acted a heroic part on paper, where is the rebuke, where is the prohibition against blasphemy?

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ARMY ORDERS AGAINST PROFANENESS.

Head Quarters, Thursday,
July 29, 1779.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom, swearing; notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes, that it prevails, (if possible,) more than ever; his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers, whenever he is in hearing of them; the name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency, and order, the General hopes and trusts, that if officers of every rank would use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful; if officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having its intended effect.

Literary.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.
THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

October 27, 1824.

Von Schreibers, the Director of the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, has published (in German) several numbers of "Accounts of the labors of the Austrian Naturalists in the Brazils." These numbers contain a fund of new and valuable information.

Doctors Julius and Gerson, of Hamburg, in their Magazine of Medical Literature, foreign and domestic, continue to take respectful notice of such medical publications, as are furnished by their American "Correspondent." In the late numbers, Dr. Townsend's work on yellow fever; Doctor Yeates' on the same subject, and several papers from the N. York Medical and Physical Journal, receive particular attention.

Weigel, in Leipzig, has in press an elegant edition of *Eustathii Commentarii in Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam*. Professors Stallbaum and Schmidt, well known as able classical scholars, superintend the publication.

Germany abounds in periodicals of every description. The number is still on the increase. Those which relate to the discussion of religious truths and the promotion of piety, are more numerous now, and generally speaking, conducted with more learning and ability, than at any former period. A new Journal on "Religion and the Church," will shortly make its appearance, to be published at Speier and Heidelberg. The plan is somewhat novel, and promises much important matter. This theologico-ecclesiastical work is to be edited by the Rev. Drs. G. F. W. Schultz, F. D. Mueller, and I. Rust.

In the latest Leipzig Catalogue, a German translation of Miss Frances Wright's letters on the U. States, is announced; and Memoirs of Lafayette.

A specimen-sheet of a new pocket edition of Shakespeare, in German, has been received. As the articles under the head of 'German Correspondent,' are read by many who are not conversant with the German language, a few extracts are given, to enable those who are competent, to judge of the merits of this new translation.

THE TEMPEST.

Miranda.

If by your art (my dearest father) you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them:
The sky, it seems, would pour down stinking pitch;
But that the sea, mounting to the welkin's cheek,
Dashes the fire out. O! I have suffer'd
With those that I saw suffer! a brave vessel
(Who had, no doubt, some noble creatures in her)
Dash'd all to pieces. O the cry did knock
Against my very heart: poor souls, they perish'd!
Had I been any god of power, I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good so have swallow'd, and
The freighting souls within her.

Prospero.

Be collected;
No more amazement—tell your piteous heart,
There's no harm done.

Miranda.

O, wo the day!

(Translation.)

Der Sturm.

Miranda.

Wenn deine Kunst, mein Vater, aufgeregt
Der Wilden Wogen Aufruhr, O! so still ihn!
Der Himmel—scheint's—ergesse stinkend Pech,
Wenn nicht die See, aufbeugend bis zur Wange
Des Firmaments, das Feuer leschte! Ach!
Ich litt' mit denen, die ich leiden sah!
Ein tapfres Schiff, (das sicher edle Wesen
Enthielt,) zertrümmerte!—Ach! das Geschrey,
Es traf mein Herz!—Die armen! sie versanken!
Hatt' ich der Gottheit Macht, ich hätte wohl
Die See versenkt in's Land, eh' ich es litt,
Dass die gute Schiff verschlungen, mit
Den Seelen, die es trug.

Prospero.

Sey nur gefasst!
Kein Schrecken mehr!—Verkuende deiner Brust
Voll Mitgefuehl!—kein Unheil sey gesch'n!

Miranda.

O, Tag des Wehs!

ELIAS HICKS.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE HERE,

Sundry Pamphlets, containing A. BRAITHWAITE'S Letter & Statements of the Doctrines held by E. Hicks, on the ATONEMENT; and other important subjects, as set forth in his conversation with her, and in Letters to Doctors Shoemaker and Atlee; with Observations and Comments upon the whole.

ALSO—E. Hicks' Answer and Defence of his Doctrines.

December 10, 1824.

CHEAP BOOKS.

The Editor has just received a large accession to his former stock of Books, among which are Gill's and Scott's commentaries; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices.